REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,733.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the 1 inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corso, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 10th February 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 2nd February and on TUESDAY, the 6th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PUTTIALLA" 841 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

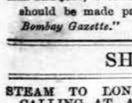
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "EUPHRATES" 867 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. M. Wilkins, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. "EUPHRATES," 867 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

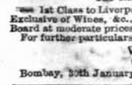
EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the Persia, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of freight, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.



THE fine Steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,802 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The RATE OF PASSAGE is

the 1st Class to Liverpool ..... Rs. 500.

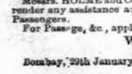
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January 1877. Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES ..... Rs. 400.
2nd " " LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th Feb.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th do.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th do.
S. CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	6th March.
S. PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
— SUMATRA	3488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S. MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
— TANJORE	2763	450	J. Orman	2nd April.
S. MIRZAPORE	3769	600	A. Farish	9th do.
— SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2521	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

	Tons.	H. P.		
ASSAM	3033	500	Capt N. Stewart,	3rd Feb. at 3 P. M.
BAGALORE	2661	500	Capt G. N. Hector	3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead	31st March at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 27th January 1877. Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

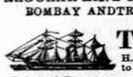
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

mbay, January 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY TO TRIESTE on the 24th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 150 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has suitable accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S. S. MEMPI, 2,680 Tons, 250 H.P. on the 28th February 1877.
S. S. CASTORE, 2,7 0 do. 250 do. do. 21st March "
S. S. ACHILLE, 3,800 do. 400 do. do. 10th April "
A Passenger Steamer do. do. 10th May "

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 25th January 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
Capt. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALE OF WRECK—On account of whom it may concern, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 15th February, the Hull, Machinery and Cargo of the Steamer DACCA, of 2,040 Tons and 300 H. P., as the vessel lies on the Santipilly rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 31st January 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill from the commencement of next month for a month or two.

Apply "C. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS & PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NINE PER CENT PREFERENTIAL QUARTER SHARES.

The INTEREST on the above shares for the half-year ending 31st December 1876, is PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on and after SATURDAY, 10th instant, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Any balance of profit that may remain after payment of a NINE PER CENT DIVIDEND to the ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDERS will be dealt with at the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Early applications are invited for the remaining unallotted Preferential Quarter Shares.

FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February 1877. Secretaries & Managers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 10 of 1866, and in the matter of the COCONADA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIMJEE N. BANAJEE ..... Official Liquidator.

PURSUANT to a Judge's Order made in this matter, dated the Twenty-Ninth January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the Twenty-Ninth March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, to send in their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS and CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their SOLICITORS, if any, to LIMJEE N. BANAJEE, Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are personally, or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Office of the Undersigned No. 23, Rampart Row, at such time as may be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such Debts are proved.—Dated this 1st February 1877.

HEARN & CLEVELAND,
Attorneys to the Official Liquidator.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Ballarsque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Frandes	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Chateau Lafite	" 28	"

HOCKS.

From G. M. Parsemann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17	per doz. Qts.
Johannisheimer	" 19	"
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Radesheimer	" 26	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Cliequot's Reims	" 40	"
do.	" 22-8	" Pts.

BEER.

Ind. Coope and Co.'s	Rs. 6-8	per doz. Qts.
do.	" 3-4	" Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	" 5	" Qts.
do.	" 2-8	" Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, per ship Guinivere	" 6	"
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	" 6	" Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Ware houses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

STAR COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE;
AFTERNOON
AND
EVENING
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
THE HEADS OF
ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE
AND THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Have accepted an invitation for the attendance of the Children at the Afternoon Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
EVENING.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
AFTERNOON.
Doors open at 3; to commence at 3-30.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle ..... Rs. 2. Children ..... Re. 1.
Other parts of the House ..... Re. 1.
Children, annas 8.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ÆGEAN, Captain Jones, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and countersignature, and to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for Damage or Short Delivery, &c, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jones, s. s. Ægean.

Bombay, 3rd February 1877.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the VEHAR WATER SUPPLY will be CUT OFF from the Town from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge,
Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 2nd February 1877.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA, AND GOVERNMENT POLICY.

AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a GOOD BROUGHAM and PAIR. Address WATSON HOTEL, No. 75.

FOR SALE, A TRAINED CAVALRY CHARGER, Bay Arab, 7 years, shows action in Saddle and Harness. Price, Rs. 750. Address "H.K.," care *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. Y. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, CLARET St. JULIEN, Quarts Rs. 15-8; Pints, Rs. 8-8 per dozen. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, within TEN MINUTES' WALK of BYCULLA STATION, one LARGE or two SMALL ROOMS, Bath-room and use of Cook-house. Full particulars to "CHINCHOW," Post Office, Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will hold their Usual Auction sale at their rooms comprising Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Turkey Red Cambrics, Printed Chints, Bale s of Hessian Cloth, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.,
A English Built Dog cart.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich glass and crockery wares, a first-class full-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "John Broadwood and Sons" made for India, a handsome harmonium, handsome English-built light mail phaeton, broughams, hansom cabs, horses, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 8th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, piano, harmonium, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of R. G. Walton, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares at No. 7 Tarwady, in the lane opposite the Army Clothing Office, in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the top floor of No. 7 Tarwady, in Nesbit Lane, the handsome household furniture of T. G. Ace, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glasswares, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated tea and coffee services, cruet pickle, and liquor frames, roundwaiter, bread basket, table spoons and forks, and candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as drawing room, dining room, pier, sofa, side washing, dressing, camp card and writing tables, conversation reclining and sofa couches, chiffoniers, bookstand, whatnots, drawing room, dining room, easy fol ing arm, without arm chairs, sideboard, hatstand, teapoys, screen, four posts bedstead, chest of drawers, wardrobe clothes and gown presses, baba cots, carpets, table ornaments, flower vases, cheval glasses, bath dispense and cook room furniture and utensils, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February at 2 P.M., the undermentioned jewellery, belonging to the estate of the late Ambikabai widow of Mr. Trimbuck Ragoonath—

1 set gold bracelets, 1 chance karvalee, 1 necklace, 1 hirakanthi, 1 coral necklace, 1 pearl nosering, 7 silver cups, 1 pally and 1 cashbox

The jewellery is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 cases T. Red Cambrics.
5 " Dyed Book Muslins.
2 " Sail Needles.
200 pieces Harrapeelies.
3 cases Plain Gauze.
8 " T. Red Garments.

A invoice of fancy goods, consisting of Japanned cash boxes leather purses, watch glasses, opera glasses, Japanned tea trays, &c.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS AND RAILWAY KEYS.

On TUESDAY, the 6th February, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, for account of the Underwriters.

53 Teak Squares.
120 Pieces Teak Scantlings.
4732 " Railway Keys.
Saved from the wreck of the "Monarch."

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, carriages, valuable jewellery, books, &c., at the Rose Cottage, No. 29, Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th day of February, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Rose Cottage, Middle Colaba, the handsome house old furniture, piano, carriages, jewellery, books, &c., of D. R. Colah, Esq., proceeding up-country.

Full particulars will shortly appear.

Cat logues half be published, and the above will be on view on and after Wednesday, the 7th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few barrels best Belfast Linen canvas.
A few hand-sewing machines from the Beckwith Sewing Machine Company.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Branch Candy New Road, opposite to Collett's Coach Factory, at Lower Girgaum, on side the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd day of February, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will at 4 o'clock p. m., put up for Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Isabella, widow of the late Ignacio Francisco Athagnias, and her sons Sebastino Athagnias and Edwards Athagnias, the Mortgagors, a subject to the conditions of Sale, which will be produced at the Sale, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pansaie and Tax ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of the Breach Candy New Road, opposite to Collett's Coach Factory at Lower Girgaum, formerly in the occupation of the said Ignacio Francisco Athagnias, and now in the occupation of the said Isabella, widow, and her sons Sebastino Athagnias and Edwards Athagnias, registered in the Sanad Office of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 204, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 357 (but at present under No. 491) in the name of the said Ignacio Francisco Athagnias in the sub district of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the east by the house of Paulo Mesquita, on the west by the passage of the cart of Deming de Penha, on the north by the ground of Joseph Baithezar Henriques, and on the south by the passage of he cart.

For further particulars as to conditions of sale, &c., apply to Messrs CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES. JAN. 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs. 46 0	24 8	DRY SILLERY	40 0	21 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	17 8	9 8
NIERSTEIN	26 0	14 0	GIESENHEIM	20 0	11 0
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8			

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34	18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 40 0	22 0	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21 0	11 8
	12 8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after	26 0	14 8
MEDOCK, Superior	15 8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 30 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 18 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0	BEAUNE	Rs. 18 0	10 0
POMMARD	22 0	12 0	CHABLIS	16 0	...
MACON	22 0	12 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 37 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated LL. L.	22 8	...
			WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 20 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	27 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY *	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	Do. **	32 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...	Do. ***	34 0	...
			MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 4	...
MAR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 2ND FEB. 1877.

CONSOLS yesterday receded ¼, the quotation now being 95⅝, but French Rentes remain at 108½.

Reuter's report of the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday is quiet, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. in Ginned Broach. Private advices, however, are again decidedly more adverse in tone, the market being described as dull and declining, with a decline of 1-16d. in Surats, and 1-16d to ⅛d. per lb. in American to arrive, with few buyers at that. Piece Goods in Manchester are said to be steady, but in this case also private messages are at variance with Reuter, the market being at the best only quiet. Nor, with the American receipts on the present scale, can we look for other than dull advices. Only a continued falling off in the figures will warrant higher currencies, while this week's total promises to be something like 10,000 bales over the corresponding week last year.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands at 13 cents, a decline of ⅛; May shipment at 13⅞ cents, an advance of 3/16 cents per lb.

The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts.	23,000	20,000	26,000	16,000
Six days' do.	120,000	94,000	110,000	85,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,121,000	.....	3,046,000	2,603,000

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee was unchanged, as also Cocoanut Oil, but Seeds have undergone some considerable fluctuations, Bombay Linseed being 1s. 3d. lower, Calcutta 3d. higher, Ferozepore Rapeseed 1s. and Calcutta 6d. per quarter lower. The weekly quotations for Metals are unchanged, with the exception of Tile Copper, which is £1 per ton lower.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a decrease of £400,000 in the Reserve and £600,000 in Bullion, but Discounts are also less by £100,000, and the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has risen from 45½ to 46¼ per cent. No change has been made in the Bank rate, nor does there seem any probability of an immediate alteration, the rate of discount on 6 months sight Bank Bills being the same as the Bank minimum—2 per cent.

Enfaced Rupee Paper as quoted by Reuter has advanced ¼ in Fours and Fours-and-a-half and has declined ¼ in Fives-and-a-half since Saturday.

The shipments of Specie for India by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton only amount to £57,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold, but there may be additional amounts from the Continent of which we have no advice. Bar Silver has recovered from 57¼d. to 57½d. per oz, owing, it is believed, to an announcement that Government intend reducing the amount of their Council drawings for a time. We have not been able to learn the exact wording of the official intimation, if such has been issued, but the news comes through too many channels to be doubted; although there is some discrepancy in the telegrams, one saying that only 15 lacs will be offered at next biddings, and another, half the former amount, or 17½ lacs. The movement is not altogether unexpected as a continuance of £350,000 a week would have brought the total for the financial year considerably over the figure budgeted for, while there was the additional inducement of lessening the pressure on this side, arising from the large sums which have to be found for Famine, with only very reduced Cash Balances to fall back upon. Even allowing, however, for the pull force of both these reasons, we cannot but think a reduction of the drawings a move in the wrong direction. As things now stand anything over 1s. 9d. for Rupee is a comparatively full rate for Council drafts, and had Government gone on accepting tenders at current prices throughout the busy season, they would have been in a position to suspend their drawings during the greater part, if not the whole of the Monsoon, when the demand for remittance to this side is at a minimum, and only very reduced rates may be expected. The result of the policy was most palpably manifested last year, when tenders ranging from 1s. 9d. down to 1s. 8d. were refused only to find they had to accept 1s. 7d. and under later on. The experience then obtained ought to have been sufficient to prevent a repetition of the same mistake, but it looks as if the financial advisers of Government had learned nothing from their previous errors. If the reduction now announced could be made permanent, it would be a different matter, but so far from this it only goes to increase the amount to be drawn afterwards, while in the meantime, remitters are driven to buying Silver which necessarily detracts so much from the demand for Council drafts when they are offered. The depression in the price of Silver and the consequent low rather of Exchange between this country and England can only be permanently rectified by the working of the usual laws of supply and demand, and the more their operation is interfered with the longer must a permanent recovery be in coming.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning, owing to the above-mentioned announcement, opened with a decidedly firmer feeling, which became stronger during the day, and an advance of ⅛d to to 3 16d. per Rupee has been established. The whole, however, has been that only a most limited business has taken place. On the one hand remitters looking to the possibility of higher rates have been indifferent about, while sellers on the other hand are so little pressed in the present dull condition of our export trade that they are equally disposed to take their chance of a movement in the opposite direction; nor is it at all a certainty that the suspension of Council drawings will cause a very rapid rise in Exchange. While it restricts means of remittance from London, it must not be forgotten that it also means easier money here, and for some time at least the Banks are sufficiently provided with funds to meet all likely requirements. To-day's closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10⅛d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight....	1s. 10 7-16d.	"
Credits, " " ...	1s. 10⅜d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ...	1s. 10⅜d. to 7-16d.	"

On Calcutta business has been done on demand at 3/16 premium; for 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still 98⅛.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is not materially changed. We quote Fours, Rs. 98; Fours-and a-half, Rs. 98½; Fives and a-half, Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET is still dull with a downward tendency. In Spinning and Weaving shares we notice a decline of Rs. 50 in Bhowngger Mills, Rs. 30 in Alliance, Rs. 15 in Bombay United and Goculdass Morarjee; Rs. 10 in Coorla and Rs. 5 in Nursey. National Bank shares are Re. 1 higher; Colaba Land Company Rs. 10 lower. Press Companies are unaltered.

COTTON to-day has been very quiet, and sellers have been willing to accept a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but this has not been sufficient to induce buyers to operate freely, so that only a small business has been done. Yesterday's receipts from up-country were 1,664 bales, making a total of 15,152 bales for the week against 22,452 for the corresponding week last year, and 38,944 bales in 1875. To-day's quotations are:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready		Rs. 219	per candy f p
" Ginned Brosch, March.....		" 217	"
" Akote Feb.		" 203	"
Good Omra. "		" 203	"
F. G. F., "		" 195	"
G. F. "		" 195	"
F. G. F. Dhollera April		" 198	"
G. F. "		" 195	"

FREIGHTS continue quiet at £2-10 for immediate shipment, and £2-7-6 for shipment in a week, while further forward shippers decline to engage over £2-5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are dull, and tending downwards. The weaker advices from Manchester have necessarily an adverse effect on the market, while the distrust amongst dealers tends to restrict business.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 27th January, 1877.

Open 1,378½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	2,04,495	15	0
Merchandize.....	4,20,346	0	0
Telegraph	1,109	0	0
Municipal Trains	382	8	0
Total Rs.....	6,26,324	7	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,378½ Miles ..... Total Rs.....	4,46,329	4	3
Increase	2,49,995	2	9

GENERAL AVERAGE EXPENSES.

THE Committee of Lloyd's and of the Salvage Association, the marine insurance corporations, societies, and companies, and the leading London underwriters, have just issued the following declaration and protest in relation to what is known as the Liverpool form of average bond, which binds consignees, and through them underwriters, to abide by the decision of an average adjuster appointed by the shipowner:—"The undersigned committees, marine insurance companies, and underwriters desire to draw the attention of their constituents, of merchants and consignees generally, to the fact that active efforts are now being made to induce consignees of cargo to sign average bonds which invest an informal tribunal with more than judicial authority. By signing bonds of such a character and thus abandoning their legal rights against the shipowner, consignees substitute for the firm basis of law the ever shifting ground of individual opinion, and may, therefore, find that they have incurred liability to the shipowner for more than they can recover from their underwriters. The undersigned are anxious to guard policy-holders against placing themselves in this position, and therefore venture to remind them that the action of the assured in signing a bond of this character does not bind the underwriter to accept the adjustment prepared under it unless the underwriter be a consenting party. The form of bond which is issued by the Committee of Lloyd's, of which a copy is hereto appended, is approved by the undersigned, and as it gives all the security that the shipowner is entitled to demand, it is hoped that consignees will insist upon its adoption and decline to sign bonds in a different form, at all events without consulting their underwriters." The insurance companies which have signed the protest are the Corporation of the London Assurance, the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Company, the Alliance Marine Assurance Company, the Marine Insurance Company the Ocean Marine Insurance Company, the Canton Insurance Company, the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company, the Commercial Union Assurance Company, the Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company, the Globe Marine Insurance Company, the Merchants Marine Insurance Company, the North China Insurance Company, the Triton Insurance Company, the Union Insurance Society of Canton, the Australian and New Zealand Underwriters' Association, the United Swiss Marine Insurance Companies, the Archangel Marine Company, the Rhenish Westphalian Lloyd, Consolidated Marine Insurance Companies of Berlin and Dresden, the Northern Maritime Insurance Company, the Joint-Stock Insurance Company of Sunderland, the Neptune Marine Insurance Company of West Hartlepool, the Newcastle Commercial Insurance Company, the Northern Marine Insurance Company of Dundee. The declaration bears more than 200 signatures in all. The pregnant clause in Lloyd's bond binds the consignee to pay "the said owner or the owners of the said ship the proper and respective proportion of any general average or particular or other charges which may be chargeable upon their respective consignments, or to which the shippers or owners of such consignments may be liable in respect thereof, to contribute to such damage, loss, sacrifice, or expenditure, and the said parties hereto of the second part further promise and agree forthwith to furnish to the captain or owner of the said ship a correct account and particular of the value of the goods delivered to them respectively, in order that any such general average and other charges may be ascertained and adjusted in the usual manner."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE BARQUE HOTSPUR. 522 tons, Captain R Shaw, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE BATAVIA, 661 tons, Captain J. W. BROWN, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE SHIP ROUMANIA, 1,138 tons, Captain J. Owens sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE P. AND O. Co'S S.S. TEHRAN, 1,781 tons, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and a general cargo.

THE S.S. SMALEDALE, 1,027 tons, Captain W. Vandeurs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (December 27th), via the Suez Canal, with a Cargo of 1,407 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. MacCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co'S S.S. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. B. Stone and servant, Mr. A. D. Wilkins and servant, Mr. J. W. Gordon, Mr. Mirza Abool, Bahadoor and three friends, and forty-three deck passengers.

THE S.S. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.—This vessel still lies in her helpless condition. It was expected that on the night of Tuesday last at high tide, the vessel might be got off. Two hawsers were fastened from the stern of the steamer to the steam tug, but the steamer was not in any way moved out of her place. Yesterday the steam tug changed her position from the stern to near the head of the Duke of Sutherland.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 1.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Teheran (s)	Johnson	...ez, Jan 20.
	Smaledale (s)	Vandeurs	Cardiff, Dec 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Pachamba (s)	Melville	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Roumania.....	Jack	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Hootspur, Shaw, to Dunkirk.
Barque Batavia, Brown, to Akyab.

The steamer Akola, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
29	Lorne (s)	Butcher	Madras, Jan 25.
	Viceroy (s)	Murdoch	Madras, Jan 25.
	Tasserim (s).....	Street	Madras, Jan 23.
	Czarewitch	Lungley.....	Madras, Jan 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
29	D. of Buccleuch(s)...	.....	.....
	City of London (s)...	.....	.....
	Tartar (s)	.....	.....
	Crichton (s).....	.....	.....
	Liverpool	.....	.....
	Fez Rob ree	.....	.....
	David J. Tenney ...	.....	.....
	Mid Loth an	.....	.....
	Tiger	.....	.....
	James Service	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Tenasserim—Surgeon and Mrs. T. R. Wright.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Viceroy—Ship Ganges in Lat 16 North, and ship Benrding.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.			
29	Inverallan	.....	Poorce.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
19	T. Yven Byan (s) ...	.....	Calcutta.
	Bokhara (s)	.....	Southampton.
	Yorkshire (s)	.....	Calcutta.
30	Berthe	.....	Gopalpore.
	Merkara (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Socotra (s)	.....	Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	
25	Vestal, H M S, Hand. from Muscatla.
Jan.	
7	Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
15	Royal Welsh, ss, Coats, from Cardiff.
16	Duplaix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
20	Omar Fasen, s ip, Nacda, from Bussorah.
21	Surat, ss, Burne, from Venice.
21	Patna, ss, Withers, from Kurrachee.
21	Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Kurrachee.
21	Deccan, ss, Gaby, from London.
21	Punjab, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
22	Gwalior, ss, Babet, from Bombay.
22	Ringdove, H M G, boat, Singleton, from Hongkong.
23	Assiria, ss, Ernesto, from Bombay.
23	Copia, ss, Tucker, from Colombo.
24	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
25	Orissa, ss, Pockley, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	
21	Surat, ss, Burne, to Bombay.
21	Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Antwerp.
21	Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Calcutta.
22	Punjab, ss, Hansard, to Zanzibar.
22	Gwalior, ss, Babet, to London.
22	Royal Welsh, ss, Coats, to Rangoon.
23	Assiria, ss, Ernesto, to Genoa.
23	Copia, ss, Tucker, to London.
24	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vestal, H. M. S. Hand. from Muscatla.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell from Perim.
Duplaix, s.s. Monge from Mauritius.
Omar Passenship, Nacoda, from Bussorah.
Punjab, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
Ringdove, H M G, boat, Singleton, from Hongkong.
Orissa, ss, Pockley, from Jeddah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago s—42 bales cotton, Jewandas Lookmedas; 250 bales cotton J C Bushby and Co; 160 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 82 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 55 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 17 bales wool, Vardhman Takersee, Nizam s—130 bales hemp, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail, Guy Mannering s—17 bales wool, Currumbhoy Nanjee; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 188 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 27 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 10 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 133 cwts myr bollams, Joseph Latiff; 164 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 28 bales wool, Tricumdas Ubjee; 25 bales wool, Devjee Bhanjee and Co; 30 bales hemp and 40 bags jamal gotta, Nanjee Heerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s.—10 pieces Eteeth, Dhurumsey Veljee; 12 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 5 bales hides Rajabally Alirija; 24 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 22 cases mother of pearl shells Rajabally Alirija; 17 cases mother of pearl shells, Joomabhoy Laljee; 20 cases gum, Nugendas Fuckerbhoy.
Nizam s—1 case shawls, Amudshaw Esuffshaw.

FOR HAVRE.

Oneida s—450 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.
Cosmopolite s—145 cwts wheat, Vinay and Co.
Countess of Rothes—250 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 15 bales cotton Abramovitz and Co.
Ettore s—360 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Gaddun and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—3 bales carpets, Bell Brandenberg and Co; 15 bales bales cotton, Abramovitz and Co.
Ettore s—200 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 50 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ettore s—4 cases indigo, Essac Sallom.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashrar s—222 bales cotton and 13 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 7 cases sharkfins, and 27 cwts oilbaunm, Cassumbhoy Kanjee; 24 cases fishmaws and 26 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Johnmahomed; 13 cases sharkfins and 5 cases fishmaws, Mahamedbhoy Joojee; 7 puckeres almonds and 3 packages raisins, Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 1,600 sacksets onion Hussen Khoyhoy 15 cases raisin, Hajee Ebram Fucker, Mahamed; 69 packages red raisin, Hajee Essac Elias; 4 cases fishmaws, N B Mody and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY, 27.

Creagh, Lieut, Madras R A, on leave, from Secundrabad.

FEBRUARY 2.

Grogan, Lieut Col, Bengal 1-14th Regt, from leave, from England.
Jopp, Major, Bombay R E, from furlough, from England.
Jones, Capt ain, Bombay 5th R gt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Hannan, Sub Lieut, Bombay 5th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—January 29.

McGrath, Surgn Maj r, Bombay A M D, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

FEBRUARY 1.

Stopford, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

JANUARY 2.

Grove, Surgn Major Bengal A M D, from leave, to Allahabad.
Adams, Sub Lieut, Bengal 1-12th Regt, on duty, to Umballa.
Dougall, Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.
Gordon, Sub Lieut, Bombay, Cant-Magistrate Deesa, on duty, to Deesa.
Pennington, Capt, Bengal 13th Regt, to rejoin, to Lahore.
Butler, Capt, Bengal 2 2th Regt, to join, to Rawul Pindee.
Gore, Lieut, Bengal 11th Hussars, on duty, to Umballa.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, January 30.)

Surgn Maj W R Cornish, Sanitary Comsr, Madras, reported his return to duty by the Steamer Meinam on the 28th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt George Henry Tillard, 4ast Supt of Police, Nellore, to act as Supt of the Central Jail at Salem during the absence of Maj Ke chen on leave or until further orders.

This cancels Capt Tillard's appointment to act as Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah, notified in the "Gazette" of the 23rd inst.

Mr Edward Hadfield, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, to act as A st Supt of Police, Malabar, during the absence of Capt W R sheffield on other duty or until further orders.

The Hon V Ramiengar, C S I, Inspr-Genl of Registration, resumed charge of the office from Mr Ferrand on the forenoon of the 29th inst.

Mr R W Lodwick delivered over charge of the office of Accountant-Genl, Madras, and Comsr of the Dept of Issue of Paper Currency, to Mr W Donald, on the forenoon of the 29th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J W Wyeth will be considered as on subsidiary leave from the 27th Oct, the date of his return from furlough, to the 1st Nov 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr P J Dawes to be a Depy Collr and Mag in the Salem Dist as a temporary measure.

Mr J H Garstin, Additional Secy to Govt in the Revenue Dept, assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 23rd inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col J Mullins, R E, to be Chief Engr, 1st class, and Secy to Govt, P W Dept, vice Maj Genl G W Walker, R E, with effect from the 1st Feb 1877.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In modification of paragraph 1 of G O G No 104, dated 2nd April 1875, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following alteration in the classification of the Brigade Commands in the Madras Army, to have effect from the date on which Major-General W G Owen may be relieved from the Command of the Coded Dists:—

The Northern Dist to be a 2nd-class Regn.
Malabar and Canara to be a 1st-class Regn.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

M J J Gunning, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl, 1st class, to act as Depy Asst Comsy-Genl, 2nd class from the 26th Dec 1876, and during the absence of Maj Sewell on general leave in India, which expires on the 10th May 1877.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty:—

Capt C W Campbell, Bl Cavy.

Capt H W Pa doe, Cavalry General List, Squadron Officer, 2nd Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Australia on furlough on private affairs for three months, under the Regulations of 1869, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

With reference to G O G No 822 dated 15th Dec 1876, the services of Maj G U Knox, R A, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Com-in-C.

Maj R A Walters, S C, Supt, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, arrived at Bombay on the 11th, and not on the 18th, Jan 1877, as notified in G O G No 65, dated 23rd Idem.

With reference to G O G No 30, dated 9th Jan 1877, republishing G O G N 2 of 1877, for Subadar Hamed Beg, 9th Regt N I, read Subadar Maj Hurmed Beg, 9th Regt N I.

The leave to Maj C J Stuart, notified in G O G No 59 of 1877, was granted on production of a medical certificate.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, January 12.)

INDIA OFFICE, 11th January, 1877.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

Captain Arthur William Capel, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Colonel (borne as Major-General on the Indian List) H T. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 12th July 1876.

To be Major.

Captain Peter Lawrence Gordon, Madras Cavalry. Dated 4th October, 1876.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) James Sconce. Dated 11th October, 1876.
Captain Francis Gellie. Dated 20th October, 1876.
Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C.S.I. Dated 26th October, 1876.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Norton Charles Martelli. Dated 11th October, 1876.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Frederick Thomas Humfrey. Dated 26th September, 1876.
Captain (Brevet Major) John Malone Sexton. Dated 1st October, 1876.
Captain Thomas Trueman. Dated 20th October, 1876.
Captain John Jopp. Dated 20th October, 1876.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ALLEN—WHITE—January 18th, at Vihar, taluka Tigar, Shikarpur District, William Allen, Esq., C S, to Rose Helen Worgan White, daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin White, Deputy Surgeon General.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—January 26th, on board the steamer Nepaul, between Serajgunge and Calcutta, the wife of G. J. Arbuthnot, of a daughter.
BAKER—January, 29th, at Sitarur, the wife of Major G. A. Anfrere Baker, VI Bengal Cavalry of a son.
HILTER—January 24th, at Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of Walter E. Hilter, of a daughter.
PHELAN—January, 26th, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. A. B. Phelan Executive Engineer, of a son.
SMITH—January 27th, at Monsurpore, the wife of Maxwell Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STODDART—WOOD—January 21st, at Desang Muk, Sibsagar, Upper Assam, by the Rev. E. Sneyd Wallace, Arthur Stoddard of the Ram-Bari Tea Estate, Sibsagar, Upper Assam, second son of the late Captain Commandant Henry Stoddard, late of His Highness the Nizam's Army, to Louisa Constance, second daughter of Mr. John Wood of Calcutta.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL.—January 15th, at No. 44, Dobson's Road, Howrah, Mrs. Eliza Campbell, relict of the late Lieut. A. E. Campbell, aged 68 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

THE reluctance of the Government of India to publish the despatch addressed to it by the Secretary of State three months ago on the subject of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act is easily explained. The gist of the despatch is that Lord Salisbury has been convinced of the impolicy of allowing Messrs. Hope and Hobhouse to pass laws for this Presidency which are condemned both by public opinion and by the local Government as reactionary. The Act has not been absolutely disallowed, because Lord Salisbury is unwilling to weaken the authority of the Executive Government of India by summarily rejecting a measure on the importance of which so much stress has been laid by that Government; but his Lordship is at no pains to conceal his dislike to the main principle of an Act which has deprived the people of Western India of a right of appeal in revenue cases to the Civil Courts which they had enjoyed for half a century. He has, accordingly, Sequested the Government of India to reconsider rection 4 Clause *f* of the Act, which provides that no Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction with regard to "claims against the Government "to hold land wholly or partially free "from payment of land revenue, or to receive "payments charged on or payable out of "the land revenue, or to set aside any "cess or rate authorized by Government, "under the provisions of any law for "the time being in force, or respecting the "occupation of waste or vacant land belonging to "Government." It will be remembered that the battle of the whole Bombay Presidency against Messrs. Hope and Hobhouse was fought over this very clause, the omission of which will go a great way towards reducing the objectionable measure to an Act merely declaratory of the powers actually possessed by the Civil Courts, and which it was erroneously supposed the Bombay Judges wished to exceed. With regard to Section 12, which authorizes the Government, at its discretion, to refer to the High Court any question which might have been tried by a Civil Court before the Bill was passed, the Secretary of State has ordered the Bombay Government to refer all cases about which it has any doubt. Lord Salisbury has also commented freely on the extraordinary conduct of Lord Northbrook's Government in passing the Act in spite of the unanimous remonstrances of the Government and people of this Presidency. We believe this will be found to be a correct summary of the contents of Lord Salisbury's despatch; and we may congratulate the local Government and the public on the fair measure of success that has rewarded their efforts to bring under some sort of control the pretentions of two or three gentlemen at Calcutta to legislate for all India without consulting anybody's wishes, opinions, or interests but their own.

We have heard old medical and surgical practitioners say that Bombay is one of the most interesting places for "cases" to which any young surgeon or medical officer could go. The population is so large, and the diseases which afflict the natives of this country are so peculiar, that a representative of either branch of the profession has here a large and interesting field of experiment spread out before him. The volume of "Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay" which is annually published ought, therefore, to have a peculiar interest for all classes of the community, inasmuch as the professional class have an opportunity of learning from it some points which they did not know before, and the non-professional have a direct interest in learning how the gentlemen to whom they entrust their lives, are as it were, coping year by year with the terrible afflictions which visit their community. In the volume before us we have a number of interesting papers. The list comprises, "On the Special Treatment of Salivation, by Henry Cook, M. D., Second Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital;" on "the Diminished Elimination of Urea in cases of Hepatic Abscess, by Dr. H. Cook;" "Experiences in Lithotomy, by Surgeon G. Bainbridge, L. R. C. P., London, Civil Surgeon, Dhoolia;" "Report on an outbreak of Cholera at Nassick, from the middle of March to the end of April 1875, by T. Cody, Surgeon, Superintendent of Vaccination and Health Officer, Western Circle;" "Report on the Cholera Epidemic of 1875 at Dhoolia, in Khandeish, with notes and suggestions, by Surgeon G. Bainbridge;" "Medical Report of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, for the year 1874-75, by W. G. Hunter, M. D, F. R. C. P., First Physician;" "Note on the treatment of Malignant Cholera by Hypodermic Injections of Chloral Hydrate, by Dr. W. G. Hunter;" "Annual Report of the Civil Hospital, Aden, for the year 1874-75, by Dr. W. Nolan;" "Report on Plague in Turkish Arabia, by Surgeon-Major W. H. Colvill, Civil Surgeon, Bagdad;" "Medico-Topographical Report of Muscat, by Surgeon C. T. Peters, M. B., Acting Civil Surgeon, Muscat;" "Report of a Journey from Bushire to Kazeroon and back, by Surgeon George Waters, Civil Surgeon, Bushire;" and the "Report of the Acting Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1874-75, by Surgeon W. Gray, M. B." Besides this list of subjects there is an appendix comprising "Lithotomy and other Jottings, by Surgeon Holmested;" "Jottings, Surgical and Medical, from my last year's note book 1874-75, by Surgeon Holmested;" "Cases selected from the Register of the Civil Hospital, Muscat, for 1874-75, by Surgeon Peters;" "Cases from Practice, by Surgeon H. DeTatham;" and a "Case of Ligature of the Common Carotid, by Dr. W. Gray." Following the appendix come a report of the proceedings of the meetings of the Society from February 1872 to March 17th 1876, the Regulations of the Society, and a list of office bearers and members.

Dr. Cook's experience of ptyalism, or profuse salivation, has convinced him that belladonna is the best medicine for that disease. After giving several examples of cases treated with belladonna he mentions that its action in controlling the secretive membrane of the mouth and throat has long been recognised, and his experience has borne out the value of the practice both in acute tonsilitis and in inflammation of the fauces. In the course of his remarks upon ptyalism generally, he refers to the influence of the mind over the secretion of saliva and says:—"The aspect of savoury articles of food makes the schoolboy's 'mouth "'water,' and on the other hand the influence "of fear and apprehension, or even of anxiety, "dries the mouth and renders speech difficult. "The old Indian ordeal in cases of suspected "guilt, in which a number of persons, to one "or more of whom suspicion attached, were "required to chew a mouthful of dried rice and "then exhibit the result, has often been cited "as an instance of this mental effect; the "criminal, in his extreme anxiety to prove "himself not guilty, or harassed by the feeling "of conscious guilt, finds every effort to moisten "the rice unavailing, and has at last to spit out "the tell-tale morsel and stand convicted." Evidently fear would be as valuable as belladonna in the treatment of salivation, and the subject might perhaps be worked up. It would, indeed, be a triumph of science if it could make emotions produced in the mind cure bodily diseases. Every man who had a mind to be acted upon would then carry about with him his own antidote for his physical maladies. Dr. Cook's paper relating to hepatic abscess should be an exceedingly interesting one to Anglo-Indians who have discovered in themselves by painful signs the existence of a liver. In the old days the liver used to be regarded as the seat of the affections, such as fear, love, and grief, but in these latter days it has been found, especially by the race of Anglo-Indians, to be the seat of affections much more serious and difficult to deal with. The particular theory which Dr. Cook discusses with regard to hepatic abscess is better suited for discussion in a medical work than in a newspaper, and we, therefore, say no more about it except that the observations he has made show very forcibly the wonderful character of the liver, and how many chances there are of a man doing an unintentional though serious injury to that troublesome organ. The papers in the "Transactions" which are of most interest to a general reader are those which refer to epidemics. Dr. Cody's paper on the Nassick outbreak of 1875 gives a very complete description of that Brahman-haunted town as well as a full account of an epidemic which at one time threatened to have serious consequences far beyond Nassick itself. Like a minor Benares, Nassick contains many temples either built at the edge of the Godavery or in the river bed, and the reputed sanctity of these places is so considerable that the town is well supplied with those admirable propagators of disease—religious devotees. In Dr. Cody's opinion the permanent inhabitants of the city may be divided into three classes—1st, Hindoos of means who go there to end their days in the odour of sanctity among the Godavery temples; 2nd, mendicants and priests, who live by the offerings of these people and of the pilgrims who periodically visit the river and temples; and, 3rd, petty traders who supply the wants of the permanent inhabitants and the pilgrims. Nassick has been frequently attacked by cholera epidemics, like those other holy places in India which studiously overlook Wesley's great maxim of cleanliness being next to godliness, or rather who seem to exist to prove that in this country cleanliness never is next to godliness. In 1846 cholera carried off 1,440 people, and in 1854, 2,000 people are said to have died from the epidemic. In 1871, cholera carried off only 45 people; in the following year 185 succumbed. In 1875, the year upon which Dr. Cody reports, the disease broke out with great virulence, and a large number of people were carried off. The medical and civil officers at once threw themselves, as it were, upon the enemy, armed with disinfectants. The great festival of Ram Nowmee, when many thousands of people attend to follow the holy car in procession, startled them, and it was practically stopped by police, who were posted at all the approaches of the city to warn people that cholera was raging within, and that in consequence no *rath* procession would take place. Only 300 people attended at the ceremony, so that the priests had most of the honour and glory of the occasion to themselves, while all around death was playing havoc among the citizens. Instead of the city being filled with the noises peculiar to a heathen holiday, it was chiefly alive with the sanitary staff who were whitewashing every street and throwing disinfectants into every evil-smelling place. By a division of police and medical forces, the sanitary officers were able to reach every part of the city daily, and in a very short time each house or place where a case of cholera had occurred was visited and purified. The strictest cleanliness was enjoined upon the people, who were asked to aid the conservancy department in matters which continually give trouble to the sanitary officers in large native cities. In Dr. Cody's opinion the vigorous measures which were taken by the civil and medical staff choked in its infancy a decided epidemic of cholera, and the city of Nassick was saved from a great impending danger. There is something singular in the force with which the broom of the Health Department sweeps out of its path, when danger is in the way, the arrangements which a devoted people have been making to do honour to their gods; but that it is very necessary at times to do so is illustrated by what took place in Nassick on this particular occasion. Dr. Cody says that a good many towns in the Collectorate were more or less attacked by cholera, and that in every instance the source could be traced to Nassick. Bearing this in mind he asks, What would the present condition of the Presidency be if free access had been given to the ordinary 70,000 to 10,000 people who flock to the city during the Ram Nowmee? No answer is given, but we daresay if the usual religious procession had been allowed to take place, the result would have been very serious not only for Nassick but many places in its vicinity. The first case of cholera appeared in Nassick on the 19th March. The cases were slight, few, and well scattered up to the occurrence of the lunar eclipse about the 6th April, when a great influx of people took place and from that date also its

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

RAJKOTE, 2ND FEB.

The Commander-in Chief, Sir Charles Staveley, arrived here yesterday. He reviewed the troops last evening and witnessed a sham fight this morning. He leaves to-morrow for Deesa.

THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.

The Thakore of Bhowndggur offers Rs. 1,00,000 for constructing a bridge to be styled Kaiser-i-Hind Bridge on the River Ajee, near Rajkote.

OFFICIAL CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, 2ND FEB.

Major-General Sir Edwin Johnson will be sworn a member of the Viceregal Council on the 15th March. Mr. Hobhouse will not vacate his seat till the end of March and Mr. Stokes will not be sworn in till the Council meets at Simla. This will enable him to complete the term of years as Legislative Secretary required to earn his pension before he assumes the legal membership. Mr. Phillips, of the Calcutta Bar, has accepted the Legislative Secretaryship, under the new arrangements which require much work, which under Mr. Hobhouse had been done in the Legislative Secretariat, but will now revert to the Advocate-General; and Mr. Fitzpatrick, the present Deputy Secretary, will act in the Punjab Chief Court on Mr. Campbell's departure in April, with a promise of the substantive appointment when it falls vacant. Colonel Dickens leaves Calcutta after a complimentary dinner on Tuesday. General Crommelin succeeds him as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. Mr. Alfred Lyall, on his return from furlough in March, takes the Secretaryship to the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. Egerton has arrived from the Punjab with the view of assisting in the settlement of important questions at present before the Viceroy's Council. There will shortly be acting vacancies in the High Court. Judges Pontifex, Jackson and Kemp have applied for ten, six, and four months' leave respectively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERVIA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1ST FEB.

With reference to the peace negotiations entered into between the Porte and Prince Milan who claims the complete evacuation of Servian territory, Turkey states that she will require her troops to remain at Alexinats as a guarantee that the conditions of peace will be fulfilled.

PRINCE NIKITA AND THE PORTE.

Prince Nikita, in reply to the despatch of Midhat Pasha in which he was invited to negotiate for peace, has expressed his willingness to do so and desires to know what are the conditions imposed by the Porte.

PROSECUTION OF REFORMS IN TURKEY.

A Christian Mustechar has been appointed in Bosnia, and other Christian Mustechars will also be appointed in the Western portion of Bulgaria which now forms a separate province.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 1ST FEB., AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th ultimo arrive d at Brindisi yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 1ST FEB.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Cathay, with the outward London Mails of 19th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 1 P.M. to-day.

The same Company's s. s. Australia left for Galle and Calcutta at 9 in the evening.

LONDON, 1ST FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sarats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 11-16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89
4½ per cent. do.	89
5 per cent. do.	99½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½d.
6 per cent. French Rente 1872	108½.
Bar Silver	57½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£13,300,000	Dec.	£400,000
Bills Discounted	£17,700,000	Dec.	£100,000
Bullion	£26,600,000	Dec.	£600,000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 46¾

The sum of £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departures—Trinsorin, Nellie, Martin, and Stephenson.

THE relics of the *Polaris* expedition, which were brought to England by Sir George Nares, have been forwarded by the Foreign Office to the United States Government.

THE *World* is happy to state that, notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, Mr. Delane is well enough to attend to his duties as Editor of the *Times* with his accustomed regularity.

DR. SCHLIEMANN is not (the *Athenæum* says) going to keep the public long in suspense. Mr. Murray announces as in the press "Discoveries on the Site of Ancient Mycenæ," by Dr. Henry Schliemann.

IT has been arranged that Rear-Admiral Arthur Hood, C.B., will take the seat at the Admiralty Board which will become vacant by the appointment of Vice-Admiral Hornby to the Mediterranean command.

THE first Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the Good Service Pension of £150 a year for Captains of the Royal Navy on Captain John Clark Soady, R. N., in the room of Captain the Hon. F. Foley, promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

LETTERS have been received in London from Captain Burnaby, who reached Kars on the 22nd December, and intended to start almost immediately on his 2,000 miles' journey over the Persian frontier and so on through parts of Beloochistan to India.

THE *Standard* says that the War Office has decided to accredit a military attaché permanently to the headquarters of the Turkish army; Colonel W.O. Lennox, V.C., C.B., Royal Engineers, who some time since went to Constantinople, is therefore confirmed in his appointment.

CAPTAIN BISSET a few days ago telegraphed to Madras that the block of grain traffic on the Bombay line had been cleared, and that all merchandize booked through may be expected in Madras without delay. 100 wagons can be worked out of Raichoor daily by the Madras Company.

IT was announced a few weeks ago (says the *Morning Post*) that the only son of a noble Irish family had enlisted into "a crack cavalry regiment." Lord Berehaven was the nobleman alluded to and the regiment the 2nd Life Guards, in which his Lordship remains, and has recently been promoted to corporal.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Sellon, of the Royal Engineers late Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, died at Aden. He was on his way home and left India in a bad state of health, but much worse than his friends anticipated, for he reached no further than Aden when he died.

M. RENAN is now (the *Academy* states) correcting the proofs of the fifth volume of his "Origines du Christianisme," which will appear in April next. This volume, only comes down to Trajan, and the last of the series, will be followed by a sixth, which will come down to Marcus Aurelius. M. Renan will probably undertake after its publication a history of the Jewish people.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. will shortly issue the first number of a new monthly periodical, entitled *Street Life in London*, by John Thomson, F.R.G.S., and Adolphe Smith. Each part will contain three permanent photographs, specially taken from life, to illustrate the subjects under review. The object of the work is to present to the reader some account of the present condition of the London street-folk, and to supply a series of faithful pictures of the people themselves.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—"The British army nearly lost two regiments of Lancers last week. The 12th Lancers on their way out to India in the Crocodile, and the 16th Lancers, on their way home from India in the Jumna, had both an uncommonly bad time of it, the former in the Bay of Biscay, the latter in the Channel. The Crocodile reached Malta in safety on Tuesday (Jan. 9); the Jumna got into Portsmouth the previous Saturday.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:—"Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, the well-known antiquarian, has been elected, as we learn from the *London Athenæum* of the 13th ultimo, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, an honour he richly deserves." The honour, such as it is, can be obtained by any respectable person on payment of two guineas. To be a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society has long ceased to be a distinction of any value.

THE undermentioned retired naval officers have been awarded pensions of £50 a year:—Commander Richard E. Bullen, vice H. N. Atkinson, deceased on September 27, 1876; Commander Godolphin J. Bursiem, vice C. Autridge, deceased on August 14, 1876; Commander Henry B. Davis, vice W. Y. Gill, deceased on October 5, 1876; Commander William Boyce, vice R. E. Pym, deceased on August 4, 1876; Commander Nilson G. Spencer, vice G. Coleman, deceased on November 8, 1876.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that there has been a very satisfactory—almost an extraordinary—impetus given to recruiting within the last few weeks. The Guards are so far over their strength that there is an idea of raising the standard again, and there is a general improvement in the recruiting and in the recruits for all branches of the service. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." The general depression and the time of year are said to have something to do with the change for the better in the number of candidates for the Queen's commission through the ranks who are coming to the recruiting officers. There have, it is stated, been about 30,000 men entered in the year.

IT has been decided to allow the officers of the late Arctic Expedition six weeks' leave of absence on full pay. This is the amount usually granted in cases where the absence on foreign service has extended over three years; and as double time is counted for Arctic service, this entitles the late officers of the Alert and Discovery to six weeks' leave. The committee appointed by the Admiralty to inquire into the cause of the outbreak of scurvy in the expedition is composed as follows:—Admiral Sir James Hope, G. C. B., (President); Admiral Sir R. Collinson, K.C.B.; Vice Admiral E. A. Inglefield, C.B.; Dr. James Donnet (Inspector of Hospitals, R.N.); Dr. F.R. Fraser, F.R.S.E. Mr. Vansittart Neale has been appointed Secretary.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS HENRY WOODGATE, of the Bengal Staff Corps, was killed last month by a fall from Wolverhithe Cliff, at St. Leonards. Captain Woodgate entered the Indian Army in February, 1857, and served with the volunteer cavalry with General Havelock's force from its first taking the field in July, 1857. He was present in the various actions which preceded the relief of Lucknow, at the subsequent defence of the Residency, and at the final assault and capture of Lucknow. He afterwards commanded the cavalry of the Kupoorthulla contingent in all the actions in which that force was engaged. In 1860 he went to China with the 8th Punjab Infantry, and served throughout the campaign of that year, including the assault and capture of the Taku forts and the occupation of Pekin.

IN reply to a telegram from the Collector of Dharwar, dated 31st January 1877, in which he reports the number of deaths by cholera in different parts of his district, states that he has obtained from the Deputy Surgeon-General of the services of Surgeon Ferguson, and adds that his immediate needs are an Assistant Surgeon for Ron and the neighbourhood, and three medical subordinates for charge of towns, the Bombay Government have passed the following Resolution:—The Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, should be requested to send, with as little delay as possible, an Assistant Surgeon and three medical subordinates to the Dharwar District; with instructions to place themselves at the disposal of the Collector, to afford medical aid on the outbreak of cholera, which has now taken place in the Dharwar Collectorate.

MR. M. H. CHAYTOR, the Chairman of the Positive Life Assurance Company, at an extraordinary meeting of the Company held on the 29th December last in London, remarked that the payment of 5 per cent. interest to the shareholders out of capital could not be safely continued. As to the capital of the Company Mr. Chaytor said—"Capital was so far gone that there was no chance of recovering it for years to come. More had gone than the committee of investigation stated in their report. In future dividends would be paid only out of legitimate profits. At present the expenses of the Company were not covered by its income, and if they could not bring the expenses within the income, the capital of the Company must be still further trenched on till the corner was turned." The Chairman, however, does not despair of the eventual success of the Company.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* publishes a telegram announcing the death at Mercara of Mr. Donald Stewart, and adds the following notice of that gentleman:—"A telegram in another column will give our readers the intelligence of the death of Mr. Donald Stewart, one of the best known men in the whole of Coorg. Mr. Stewart was an old resident of that part of India, where he held large estates, and where he was very highly respected. In fact the deceased gentleman was looked upon as the father of coffee planting in that part of India, and he was very successful in all that he undertook. His death will be deeply regretted by all classes of the community, and none so much as the poor and struggling Europeans and East Indians, to whom he was always ready to hold out a helping hand, and his charities were always performed in a most unostentatious manner. Mr. Stewart was a true hearted man, and it will be a long time before the loss that has been caused by his death will be retrieved."

WE (*Whitehall Review*) have reason to believe that a Royal Commission composed partly of military men and partly of civilians, will very soon be organised for the purpose of inquiring into the whole subject of recruiting for the army. There is no doubt but that the number of recruits who offer themselves has, within the last few weeks, increased greatly. But the number of men who enlist, "desert, and then enlist again has increased in proportion. The soldiers themselves has grievances which, right or wrong, they deem hard to submit to. In some garrisons they are on guard every fourth night. In others, as at Aldershot, they have so much hard work to do in the way of road making and camp clearing that they are never free of debt for boots, trousers, &c., which do not last half the proper time. The deferred pay system is the reverse of popular. If some plan could be devised by which, as in the police, the soldier could be clad entirely at the expense of the State, and always have sixpence or sevenpence a day in his pocket *pour ses menus plaisirs*, the service would become as much sought after as the Metropolitan police is and has been for years.

REGARDING the Geneva Award, the American correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows from Philadelphia, Dec. 26:—"The Alabama Claims Commission, which is charged with the duty of distributing the Geneva Award, will expire, by limitation, at the close of the year. Congress, although several Bills are pending, has made no provision either for the continuance of the Commission or the admission of any other classes of claimants. The original award of 15,500,000 dollars was invested in American Five per cents., and the interest has increased it to about 18,500,000 dollars. The claims already paid, together with all the awards since made and the interest upon them, amount to about 9,500,000 dollars, which is the sum of all the demands that can come upon the fund, unless some of the pending measures admitting war premium and insurance claimants are passed. There is, therefore, an unexpended balance of 9,000,000 dollars in the Treasury credited to the Geneva Award, and a very strong feeling is apparent throughout the country that Congress, having provided for all the direct claimants, has no right to go about hunting up other claimants for their money, but that it ought to be paid back to England."

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India held a levée at Kohat on the 24th January, and after reviewing the troops at Kohat, addressed General Keyes to the following effect, as reported in the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—He said he was much obliged to him for the opportunity given him of reviewing this portion of the Frontier Force. Though not under his command, it was a force he took the greatest interest in, as it was the eyes of the Army. On it would fall the first brunt of meeting any Northern foe, and he congratulated Government on having such a fine body of men so well placed. The discipline and equipment of the troops left nothing to be desired. He congratulated Colonel Macnair on commanding such a remarkably fine brigade, which was so opportunely garrisoning at this time such an important position as Kohat. Referring to General Keyes himself, His Excellency said it was a matter of congratulation that Government had been able to retain his services as commandant of the Frontier Force for so long a period, that it was with great regret he viewed the end of that command approaching, and he felt sure that this regret was echoed by every one on the Frontier."

THE *Whitehall Review* understands that it is in contemplation to sanction in the army, by Royal Warrant, a practice which was found to work exceedingly well in the old Indian army before the late Lord Sandhurst and others destroyed all *esprit de corps* in that service. When an officer—we say a major—wished to retire from a regiment, those who would be promoted by the step "made up a purse" for him. The senior captain, who obtained the majority, and the senior lieutenant, who got the troop or company, of course gave most, the others paying in proportion to the benefits they derived. The two chief evils of the purchase system in the Royal army were avoided; for it was perfectly voluntary for each and every one to pay or not just as he liked; and the non payment of the money, although it perhaps stopped or delayed promotion in a corps, did not cause any officer to be passed over, or purchased over. In fact, the whole scheme was one which a corps might or might not take up, just as the officers might or might not subscribe to hounds or to the regimental drag. It has been suggested that this plan may be revived in such corps as wish it, and that when carried out it will not only quicken promotion, but form a sort of retiring bonus for poor officers which will cost the country nothing.

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY'S ambition is (says the *World*) of that vaulting kind which overshoots the mark. He has become member for Liskeard, but he has ceased to hold a relation to the *Times* which most men would consider to outweigh a seat in Parliament. If there be one thing upon which the conductors of the leading journal insist with more pertinacity than another, it is the absolute anonymity of the writers of leading-articles. This rule seems to have been infringed in the case of Mr. Courtney. Many unkind friends recommended him to the electors of Liskeard on the ground that he wrote leaders for the *Times*. A similar testimonial is thought to have smoothed the way to his election to the Professorship of Political Economy at University College. No secret has been made of the fact that, during the session of Parliament, he used to review the debates in the House of Commons. To be able to do this as a member would doubtless have been very useful for him. But the conductors of the *Times* are too wise to permit any thing of the sort. In consequence of this he will occupy a different position in connection with the leader of public opinion from that he used to do. Mr. Courtney may learn, as many clever men have done, that the House of Commons is as intolerant of crotchets as it is of pretensions.

THERE has been some "scandal" in the city of Virginia, in Nevada, owing to the conduct of a young gentleman who lately left his father's house, having exhausted his credit in the place, and who telegraphed the other day to his parent, "Your son Walter was killed in the Consolidated, Virginia, this morning by a falling cage. What shall we do with the remains?" In reply a telegraphic order was sent for 150 dols., with the request, "Bury them." The young gentleman pocketed the money and had "an elaborate spree." When in a condition for writing, he sent to his father the following note:—"I have just learned that an infamous scoundrel, named Barker, sent you a fictitious account of my death, and swindled you out of 150 dols. He also borrowed 85 dols. from me, and left the country. I write to inform you that I am yet alive, and long to see the old parental roof again. I am in some what reduced circumstances, the accumulation of the last five years having been lost—a disastrous stock operation—and if you would spare me 200 dols. I will be ever thankful for your favour. Give my love to all." A few days later the erring youth received the following dignified reply from his outraged parent:—"My dear Son,—I have buried you once, and that's an end of it. I decline having any more transactions with a corpse.—Yours in the flesh, Father."

THE *Times* concludes an article on the Famine in Bombay and Madras Presidencies in the following words:—

Some controversy may, perhaps, be excited upon the question whether the Indian Government should endeavour to cope with these recurring visitations of famine. This is a point more often mooted in private than publicly debated, but the rapid reappearance in Madras and Bombay of the experience of Bengal may embolden many to discuss it openly. It will be said that the Indian Government is attempting to do something beyond its powers. The equilibrium of income and expenditure is at present preserved with great difficulty, if, indeed, it can be truly said to be maintained at all and if we add to the duties of government in the East that of defending a redundant population from the periodical famines against which the people take no pains to protect themselves, the machine will break down from the additional strain imposed upon it. We must pay more attention to Indian ideas in the government of India, and with ruthless wisdom recognize famine as a natural check upon a population which under our beneficent rule always presses upon the limits of subsistence. These harsh sayings do not infaithfully represent the opinions of many directly or indirectly connected with the Government of India, and it is well that they should be examined. It is unquestionably true that the population of India is the plain penalty we incur under our peaceful sway, and it is also true that the morality unconsciously but habitually followed by the nations of the West as enforcing prudential restraints on marriage is condemned by the religious ideas and the traditional practice of the nations of the East. Where it is a matter of religion to live down to the lowest means of existence the liability to widespread starvation from famine must be perpetual. Does it follow that we should leave the laws of nature to right themselves in the hope that the expenses of periodical calamities may teach the wisdom of prudence? We should only deceive ourselves in expecting this result to follow. The history of India is crowded with examples of populations destroyed through the lack of food, and this single result has been to beget a temper of absolute submission to such strokes of fate. It is, moreover, idle to discuss a policy our own self-respect will not allow us to follow. We are constrained by the obligations we habitually acknowledge to use our powers as governors and conquerors in the East from the consequences of their own errors; and the true lesson of such calamities as that of Orissa or of Bengal and as this of Madras and Bombay, is to maintain habitually such a margin of income over expenditure as shall furnish a casualty fund sufficient to meet these recurring demands. Since the native multiplies to the utmost means of existence and does not save for himself we must keep up such a system of taxation as shall save for him and at the same time check population by limiting the means of existence. An already overburdened Indian statesman may chafe under the added burdens imposed on him by the adoption of this policy, but there is no escape from its obligations. It is in this way and by this way alone that we can discharge the duty that rests upon us, and it may be some compensation for the visitation of another famine if it leads us to recognize the necessity of thus shaping our conduct.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that you have published in your paper a statement to the effect that in 1870, I, as proprietor of *Vanity Fair*, received a sum of £40, as "a donation in acknowledgment of the publication of a likeness of the Nawab Nazim," and also a sum of £100 as "another donation and payment for back numbers."

I request you will publish this my declaration that the statements I have cited are absolutely and utterly false in every particular.—I have, &c.

THOS. GIBSON BOWLES.

2, Harriet Street, Lowndes Square S.W., 12th Jan.

*** We copied the statements alluded to from the *Gazette of India* and are in no way responsible for them.—ED. *B.G.*

DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is an age of juggling; sleight-of-hand, and deception, from Dr. Lynn with his globe of fish and his medium and Roberts with his spot strokes, down to the telegraphic manipulator, who, under the pretext of sending a message to England, juggles your money out of your pocket and does not deliver your message; but of all the adepts in the practice of legerdemain the latter professor is the greatest proficient, for what he takes disappears for ever and is not returned. With these remarks I beg to inform you that I am young, artless, inexperienced, and having what is, doubtless, an absurd and Quixotic feeling that at the season of Christmas the old folks at home delight to hear from those dear to them residing in this far off land. Filled with this impression, I conceived during the past Christmas what I considered to be the brilliant idea of sending a telegraphic message to them; I therefore went to the office of the Oriental Telegraph Agency, was ushered into the presence of a respectable gentleman whose golden spectacles, beaming countenance, and generally charitable expression thrown into my unsuspicious eyes showed no guile. I paid my money, simpleton that I was, and went away contented and happy that those whom I loved would be pleased in their country homes in England that peaceful Christmas morning to know that I was alive and well in this far off Bombay. And now this is my grievance, and what I have been trying to get at all this time—*that message was never delivered.* I am somewhat confused (as I am modest) in making my grievances public, but I want to know if there is any difference on legal grounds between a performer like Dr. Slade, who charged a fee on the pretext of receiving a message on a slate from the spirit of a departed friend and that of an operator who receives a fee on the pretext of sending a telegraphic message to a friend in the flesh and who does not deliver it. Verily this is a world of jugglery and sharp practice. Therefore I appeal in the case I last speak of as a planet in the printed form absolves the Telegraph Company from responsibility. My money has gone, and I simply write to you on public grounds to place on their guard people who may have more serious matters to telegraph about than wishing their friends a Merry Christmas or a Happy New Year.—Yours, &c.,

DOWN SOUTH.

THE BAR AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The manly and temperate letter from "One of the Public" which appeared in your issue of the 31st January, though anonymous, demands some acknowledgment from me as being the exponent of views, which, though I think them in part mistaken, are doubtless those of many persons whose opinions are entitled to respect.

But I believe you will bear me out in the assertion that the Divinity which, it is said, hedges in the king, has no protecting ægis for the directors of a public institution.

They must stand or fall by the measures they adopt, and the public has a right to criticise those measures and to expose their unfitness if it exists.

The directors of a public institution are administrating certain properties for specific objects. They hold public meetings and display their balance sheet to show the public that they are worthy of the trust reposed in them.

They assume certain responsibilities *ex-officio*, and the public, too, have a duty to perform in seeing that those responsibilities are borne in a manner consistent with the design of the founders and contributors, whose funds these directors administrate and for the well-being of those over whom they rule.

As one of the public, therefore, I am only doing my duty in remonstrating against a policy which seems to me injurious, and so long as I perform my duty in a manner within the bounds of fair and honest criticism, no one has a right to object.

"One of the Public" thinks that evidence of the present orderly management of the Home, whilst it is under the harrow of public scrutiny, is a guarantee for the continuance of order, and should be sufficient to prevent any allusion to previous practises, and their remedy—perhaps so, if the ill results of those practises were admitted—*but they are denied.*

The less we say of good taste the better. This is a matter of life and death, as I see it. The man who gets a bullet through his weasand gains little by accusing his enemy of bad taste; better see if he cannot stanch the wound.

I am no advocate for forcing any line of conduct on the seaman much less such as that pursued by the Secretary. Treat them as every other person is treated, but the axiom that *facilities for supplying drink increase drunkenness* is one of world-wide application, and from its operation seamen are not exempt.

The admirable suggestions conveyed in a letter signed by "Q." of yesterday's issue, commend themselves to my mind. Why should not the Apollo Bunder Bar supply what is wanted to the Sailors' Home?

Mr. Korner, I am sure, would send over before meals, and ask for orders which might thus be furnished pot-boy fashion. But, of course, very heavy penalties would be required to ensure that spirits were not sent in surreptitiously—I am, &c.,

J. S. GELL, Brigadier General.

Feb. 2.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients admitted during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie, Talao, was 1,618, the average daily attendance being 217. The prevailing diseases were intermittent fevers and sore-throat.

FASHERS-BY BEWARE—On Thursday last some horses belonging to the Commissariat Department were being taken to King's Barracks by the Bazaar Gate Road, when a European passer-by pulled the tail of one of the horses which gave him a kick and made him bleed from his mouth and nose. The man became insensible and was carried to the European General Hospital.

A GULLIBLE CONTEMPORARY.—A singular hoax has been played upon our contemporary. Some evil-minded person induced him to publish the announcement yesterday that "a criminal information is shortly to be laid before one of the magistrates of police against a well-known native merchant of Bombay, charging him with the embezzlement of about seven or eight lakhs of rupees." The audacity of the inventor of this rumour is remarkable, but one need hardly say that the rumour itself is as unfounded as it is malicious.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Ebrahimbhoy Soomar, a munim of the firm of Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Khoja merchants, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Chugonlal Nanchund, the munim of the firm of Baichund Jumakaran, whom he charges with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 5,000 alleged to have been received by the accused on the 3rd January last on his promising as security for the said amount he would ship five chests of Malwa opium to the complainant's masters' firm in China, which the accused failed to do and has since absconded.

COOK'S TOURISTS.—A party of Cook's tourists, consisting of six gentlemen and one lady, arrived in Bombay from Jubbulpore yesterday. This party started from San Francisco on the 3rd of October, and sailed for Japan and China, where, after visiting every place of interest, they then started for Ceylon, thence to Calcutta, visiting the N. W. Provinces, the Punjab, and Delhi, but too late for the Imperial Assemblage. The tourists are now in Bombay, where they will stay for a week, leaving by the mail steamer on Monday next. They are under the guidance of M. C. A. Barattoni, an Italian gentleman, who is a good linguist.

MR. N. SPENCER.—The friends of Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge of our Small Cause Court, who is at present on leave in England, and is studying for the Bar, will be glad to hear that at the first voluntary examination in Equity he has gained the highest prize. These examinations were established under rules issued late last year, and are to be held annually. They are open to the students of all the Inns of Court who have attended a certain number of lectures during the year. The prizes in Equity competed for were four, viz:—£50, £25, £15, and £10. On this occasion the prize of £50 was awarded to Mr. Spencer, and that of £15 to the student who stood next. There were only two successful competitors, so the other two prizes were not awarded.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mazagon Bunder on view of the body of Noordeen Allahah, mucoadum. Deceased was about 35 years of age, a kalassee in the service of the P. & O. Company. He formed one of the crew of No. 6 passenger boat belonging to that company. It appears that about 6 P. M. on the previous day deceased was in his boat which was lying alongside of the steamship Kashgar, waiting to bring the day labourers on board that vessel on shore. At that time a gig belonging to that steamer was being hoisted up the davits and the tackle falls were being belayed when suddenly the slings that held the bows of the gig gave way, and the bow of the gig fell on to the passenger boat which was underneath the gig and struck deceased on the head, smashing his brains out and causing instantaneous death. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by a blow on the head, the result of a boat having accidentally fallen upon him."

DEATH OF DR. STRAKER.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Surgeon Major John Fortman Straker, Sappers and Miners, Kirkee. The melancholy event, which has cast a deep gloom over the community at Kirkee, occurred yesterday morning. Dr. Straker had been suffering for seven or eight days from rheumatic gout, but no danger was apprehended until Wednesday last when the disease suddenly went to the head. Dr. Straker gradually sank and expired yesterday morning. Dr. Straker was well known to every one in Poona, and his death will be deeply regretted by all our readers.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 2.

HIGH COURT.—3RD FEBRUARY.

Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

In the Appeal Court.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

115-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navibai vs Kubee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the Second Division Court.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

625-76—M M Munshi—Bai Subaba, widow vs Rustomjee Jamsetjee and another—Crawford and Boevey.

471-76—In person—Syed Ally bin Syed K vs Seedee Nussiba Chopella.

417-76—M H Khan—Memon Hajee Adam Hajee &c., vs Dewa Currimchund and others—Hearn and C.

671-72—M Fletcher—Dossabhoy Hormanjee vs Jamsetjee Ferozshaw and others—Macfarlane.

617-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ludha Soondercjee vs Ghella Samaldass and others—Jefferson and Payne.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritiv and Sustaining Power, One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Sold by Brick Lane, London. Export Colony Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

DIVINE SERVICE.

NEW SAILORS' HOME.

A Service of Song, Saturday, February 3, at 8 P. M. Admittance free to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Maazgon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-3 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

THE STAR COMPANY.

THE Star Company will perform the favourite pantomime "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" twice to-day, in the afternoon at half-past three o'clock and in the evening at the usual time, on both occasions at Grant Road Theatre. We are glad to learn that Miss Minnie Williams has quite recovered from her late attack of fever and will appear again as active and intelligent as heretofore. The stay of the Star Company in Bombay will soon terminate, we understand. A round of "benefits," of which the first will be, probably, that of Miss Minnie, will take place, and about the 18th instant the Star Company will leave Bombay. The friends and patrons of this energetic Company will doubtless come forward and give the members bumper houses. This afternoon the children of St. Mary's Orphanage and of the Indo-British Institution will be present at the performance of the pantomime.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

ROBBING A MAN OF HIS WIFE AND JEWELS.

JOOMA E-MAIL, a Mahomedan, 30 years of age, was charged with enticing away a married woman, the wife of another Musulman, named Ooma Cassum, and also with stealing a number of gold ornaments worn by his paramour and belonging to her husband. Mr. Kapadia prosecuted, and called witnesses to show that the prisoner visited the woman several times at her husband's house during his absence, and at last went away with her to Nassick, where they were apprehended on the occasion of the prisoner attempting to dispose of the ornaments. For the defence, the woman was called, and denied that she had left her husband's house with the prisoner, or had had anything further to do with him than merely to employ him to sell her ornaments, some of which belonged to her sister, while others had been given her by her father. She accounted for leaving her husband by saying he illtreated her, and she wished to go to her brother at Nassick. Accordingly she left her husband's house at night, and on the way she accidently met the prisoner, whom she had seen but to whom she had never spoken before. The prisoner was found guilty on the first count; not guilty on the second. His Lordship sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for six calendar months.

STABBING ON BOARD SHIP.

Augustus Anderson, an able seaman on board the British ship County of Peebles, was charged with having, on the 23rd of December last, while on the high seas, and during a voyage from London to Bombay, unlawfully inflicted grievous bodily harm on Donald Davidson Gibb, chief officer of that vessel, by stabbing him with a knife. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the prosecutor had several times during the voyage found it necessary to reprimand the prisoner for not attending properly to his work, and on the evening in question, finding him playing cards in the forecastle at a time when it was his on deck, he ordered him, as a punishment, to relieves watch the look-out on the forecastle head. Thereupon a wordy altercation took place between them, which resulted in the prisoner attempting to strike the mate with a handspike. The prosecutor closed with him at once, and brought him to the deck, and they were struggling together for several minutes. Gibb at length got up and walked away, when he found that he had been stabbed in the back and bleeding from six or eight wounds in different parts of the body. He was sure no one but the prisoner could have stabbed him, and Anderson was put in irons and kept there till the vessel arrived in Bombay.

The case was not concluded when the Court rose, and will be continued this morning.

SENTENCES.

The following prisoners pleaded guilty to the respective charges on which they were arraigned, viz:—Esubbhoy Currimbhoy, a Mahomedan, charged with theft; Hussan Abdool Currim, a Mahomedan, with theft; and Veerappa Jayappa, a Hindoo, with committing criminal breach of trust by misappropriating Rs. 350 belonging to his master. Esubbhoy Currimbhoy and Hussan Abdool, who had both been previously convicted, were sentenced, the first to two years and the second to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The prosecutor in the case of Veerappa Jayappa asked the Court to forgive the prisoner as if he were convicted his caste would be destroyed. His Lordship sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE MALET BUNDER FIRE.

GUNGARAM HUNMUNTRAO *vs.* SADASHEW SUCCARAM AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS suit, a report of which has already appeared in these columns, was brought by the plaintiff, a hay dealer, to recover Rs. 20,000 damages sustained by reason of the three defendants, also dealers in hay, having got him falsely imprisoned in the Oomrcarry chowkey on an accusation of having set fire to certain haystacks lying at Malet Bunder in January 1876. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Budrooddin, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the first and second defendants. Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Mayhew closed the examination of witnesses for the plaintiff on Thursday last.

Mr. Lang, for the defendant Sadashew, urged there was no evidence whatever that his client made any charge against the plaintiff. The charge was actually made by Mr. Ryan, traffic manager of the Port Trust; and Sadashew had nothing whatever to do with giving instructions to Mr. Jefferson when he appeared before Mr. Cooper. The only circumstance deposed to by Sadashew was the plaintiff's arrest and escape.

Mr. Inverarity argued there was no evidence of malice against the second defendant. The plaintiff's conduct, to say the least of it, was suspicious, and a charge was laid against him by the manager of the Port Trust. There was no pretence of any ill feeling between Kessaram and the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine contended that there was no evidence against the third defendant.

Mr. Justice Pinhey—Before the case goes further I wish to observe that Ramjee's evidence seems to me to put plaintiff out of Court. (Reads a portion of the evidence.) He gave his evidence in a way which seemed to me very truthful. I make the observations for Mr Mayhew's consideration if he thinks further progress will improve his case.

Mr. Mayhew asked for time to consult his junior.

Mr. Mayhew (after consultation)—After the Court's expression of opinion, I think we shall ultimately not succeed; and the case will not proceed further.

Mr. Justice Pinhey—You have exercised a wise discretion. I am sure ultimately the defendants must succeed. It appears to me that there is no ground for imputing animosity to the defendants before the fire. The grass merchants were angry for the fire having occurred. The persons who gave substantial information were Peroo and Udhao. I don't say the case now, but I take a strong view of the evidence as its stands. Further proceedings will only increase costs.

Mr. Mayhew—Will your Lordship allow us to withdraw without liberty to bring a fresh suit, plaintiff paying costs.

The defendants' counsel severally objected to the suit being withdrawn; and the Court gave a decree for defendants, with

ly necessary guarantee for the execution of the reforms in Bulgaria.

The Delegates have, however, agreed to reduce the conditions attached to their proposal, with a view to an agreement.

Meanwhile a fresh difficulty is presented by the novel attitude of Germany. Hitherto Baron von Werther has appeared principally in the light of a protector of the Turk. It now transpires that Dr. Busch has brought instructions from Berlin to agree to no more concessions on the part of the Powers, and only to accept *ad referendum* any proposal to modify the conditions originally agreed upon by the Delegates.

Consequently Baron von Werther has telegraphed to the German Chancellor for fresh instructions.

Even should the German Plenipotentiary be empowered to agree with his colleagues in the reduction of the conditions, it is probable that Prince Bismarck will still insist on an unconditional reply from the Porte within forty-eight hours.

Thus Prince Bismarck is regarded at present as master of the situation, and his desire appears to be to foment discord and bring about war.

It is remarked here that Russia, France, and Italy are most anxious to maintain peace, and therefore most disposed to make concessions.

With Germany this is not the case, and the fact has attracted much attention here that when Russia, in order to counteract the report that she was offering separate terms to Turkey, drew up a note binding the powers to mutual action, Germany distinguished herself, not in supporting, but in strenuously opposing the proposition.

VIENNA THURSDAY.

After the last meeting of the Conference Lord Salisbury communicated, as I understand, to Safvet Pasha a new and considerably modified programme, which he urgently recommended to the acceptance of the Porte. The Turkish Government has not notified to its agents abroad that this programme contains propositions that can be admitted, but will probably, at to-day's meeting of the Conference, signify to the representatives of the Powers its readiness to accept some of them as well as to discuss the others. It may, therefore, be reasonably hoped that considerable progress towards a peaceful solution will be achieved by to-day's proceedings.

I am in a position to state what the Porte will and will not, or rather can or cannot, concede upon the two points which now constitute the actual difficulty to be surmounted—if the Conference be destined to turn out a success. These points are the Commission in Bulgaria and the foreign element in the gendarmerie for the Balkan provinces. The Porte will gladly appoint a commission of surveillance for carrying out constitutional reforms in Bulgaria and elsewhere, such bodies being composed equally of Christians and Mohammedans of Imperial nomination; but it will not consent to those appointments being subject to the approval of the foreign Powers. The Porte will willingly create a native gendarmerie of Christians and Mohammedans, to carry out the orders of the said commissions and enforce the licensing laws with respect to the possession and wearing of arms by the populations of either creed; but it will not consent that, at the dictation of the foreign Powers, this force should be exclusively commanded by aliens. The officering of the gendarmerie, from whatsoever elements it may eventually be derived, must be left to the initiative of the Sultan, whose unquestionable prerogative it is as the head of the army. I am assured that this is merely a question of form, and that foreign officers will be welcomed, but that their appointment *must* emanate from Imperial spontaneity; and for obvious reasons, the same reservation must be observed with respect to the nomination of Valis in the disturbed provinces. There is no objection to the employment of Christians for those posts, but the Imperial prerogative must not be infringed.

We learn here, under the date of Constantinople this morning, notwithstanding the direct assertions of the Turkish delegates up to last night, that they would continue to uphold the proposals they had made to the Conference, that several of the Plenipotentiaries are of opinion that the Porte will consent to enter upon the formal discussion of the scheme of the Conference based upon the Andrassy Note.

Constant Pasha has been summoned from Mostar by the Grand Vizier, with a view to his being conditionally appointed Governor of the insurgent provinces.

From Kischeneff it is reported that the Russian army entrusted with the defence of the coast of the Black Sea has been strengthened by two additional *corps d'armee*.

A telegram from Monastir states that Vassa Effendi, an Albanian Christian, heretofore Civil Commissioner in Herzegovina, has been appointed *adiatus* to Abdi Pasha, the Vali of Monastir.

The nomination of Baron Haymerle as Ambassador to the Court of Rome is not yet determined upon, but it is stated confidentially that the appointment would be very agreeable to the Italian Government.

It is probable that Khamyl Pasha will be the new Ambassador at Berlin.

RUSSIA AND THE INDIAN "EMPIRE."

The proclamation of the Indian Imperial title at Delhi has been much noticed by the Russians Press. As a sample we take the following from the St. Petersburg *Vedomosti*:—

"The extraordinary solemnity which is being celebrated to-day in India is probably destined to exercise an important influence upon European affairs in general and upon the Eastern Question more particularly. To-day Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, will be proclaimed, in the ancient capital of the Great Mogul, Empress of India, by the grace of Benjamin Disraeli, as many English designate it from a Protestant dislike to Musulman title.

"Eastern nations being powerfully impressed by outward pomp and show, the proclamation of the new Empress will be made with unwonted splendour and magnificence. The English Government, well knowing how to pander to the Asiatic taste, endeavours to impart a theatrical character to the *fete*. Gold and silver cuirasses have been sent from London for the heralds that are to open the procession; and though Lord Beaconsfield has just declined to purchase the Cyprian antiquities on the plea of impending war, he has had hundreds of thousands of pounds to bestow upon a festivity inaugurating new title. The Viceroy of India will appear surrounded by a brilliant *cortege* intended to strike the assembled natives with awe, and to give them an idea of England's power and inexhaustible wealth. Seated on a dazzling white elephant under a canopy decorated with feathers and jewels, Lord Lytton will ride at the head of a gigantic cavalcade of a thousand elephants, carrying his suite and attendants. Kings by the dozen will grace the procession with their presence; the descendants of the ancient dynasties of India will enter Delhi in the retinue of the English Governor, and the whole affair will be grander and more gorgeous than anything of the kind that has ever happened.

"All these kings and princes have arrived at Delhi to take part in the ceremony. All being attended by soldiers, courtiers, and a numerous escort, the whole country round Delhi is filled with these visitors. Whole plains of tents have sprung up like mushrooms in a night, and the air and splendour that enlivens the capital is extended to the neighbourhood in all directions. The fantastic scenes of the 'Arabian Nights' are enacted in the full blaze of the nineteenth century, and the wealth and superabundant riches of the East displayed as never before. Cannon of massive gold and silver, mounted carriages of the same precious metals, are drawn up in front of the tents of the Gaekwar. The Maharaja of Mysore is resplendent with diamonds, a miracle of beauty even in India, while the Nizam of Hyderabad completes the picture, at the head of his picturesque troops. In short, such a marvellous panorama has never before been witnessed in any land or at any time.

"The desire of Lord Beaconsfield has been fulfilled. Having always held that England is Musulman rather than Christian, Asiatic rather than European, Lord Beaconsfield to-day has the satisfaction of seeing his notions solemnly confirmed. A new Empress treads the stage of the world, surrounded by millions of Musulman subjects, and opening a new era and a new policy. The proclamation of the Imperial title amounts to England's announcing her inalienable right to India. '*Noli me tangere*,' says proud Albion, as she places a new crown on the brow of her Queen. '*Noli me tangere*,' imperiously shouts Imperial England to Russia, on whose account and for whose specific delectation the whole thing is got up. Frightened by Russia's steady progress in Central Asia, England has determined upon this dramatic display, with theatrical precision in the matter of trappings and appurtenances. Fearing that Russia might anticipate her, England hastens to declare her title to India. The noise made by the new Imperial dignity is simply intended to paralyse Russian policy in Central Asia.

"There is nothing to surprise us in this fantastic scheme of the Tory Cabinet—a scheme perfectly consistent and in keeping with the avowed programme of the noble Premier. First and foremost Disraeli is a poet and the author of sensational novels. He is, moreover, a Hebrew by descent, and, thanks to his Eastern origin, is a man of sentiment rather than of calculating reflection. His ardent imagination is ever ready to indulge in freaks of fancy which reason and common-sense condemn. His entire policy at the head of the Cabinet is an historical novel rather than anything else. His characters in this work of fiction are the nations of both hemispheres, and his stage is the globe.

"The Proclamation of the Empress Victoria is the second chapter of Lord Beaconsfield's new novel. The first chapter of this sensational production in the political literary line was the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, which produced such a startling effect in all Europe; the third is devoted to the English naval trip to Besika Bay. Some more episodes are, probably, in contemplation. If the British Parliament meets towards the end of the month, and relieves this poet-politician of the pen he has so signally misapplied, the remaining portion of his novel, it is to be anticipated, will remain unwritten.

"The Suez Canal financial operation was the first step on the road to a new Oriental policy. It involved a declaration that whatever might happen, England was determined to have front's shares in the inheritance of the Sick Man. That this step was taken deliberately may be seen from England's preparing to occupy not only the Suez Canal, but all Egypt. Already as a legion of civil officials has been sent from India to Egypt, to serve as the van of the British army of occupation.

"The assumption of the Indian Imperial title was a fitting supplement to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. The introduction of the Indian Title Bill, it is well known, led to a vehement discussion in Parliament. The sound sense of the English nation protested against the realisation of an idea foreign to English feeling and at variance with puritan taste. The new title was almost regarded as an infraction of English Constitutional liberties, and at one time was very near being rejected by parliament. To avoid this, Disraeli had recourse to the desperate measure of informing honourable members, and the civilised world at large, that the new title was directed against Russia alone, that it was meant to protect India and to stay the continuous progress of Russia in Central Asia. However stupid and comical the argument was regarded as an appeal to British patriotism, and did its duty. The Opposition were certainly not a little dismayed at the Premier's frankness in so speaking of a Power with whom England professed to be on terms of peace and amity, and whom he had extolled but a few weeks previously in such glowing terms; yet they were obliged to give in, and passed the bill. It was soon clear that, in creating the new title, Lord Beaconsfield intended to counteract Russia's policy in Europe as well as in Asia. As the Empress of a kingdom peopled by so many Musulmans, Queen Victoria, to a certain extent, recognised the religious supremacy of the Stamboul Caliph, and in consequence is obliged to defend Turkey. Since the time that the false arguments of the Premier made the Queen assume her new title, the Turkophile policy of Lord Beaconsfield has become more and more manifest. Separating himself from his surroundings, he has declined to heed public opinion, which protested against his line of conduct. He has taken his stand upon the new Imperial title, and as the representative of a Musulman Empress, protected the Sultan as the Caliph and the ruler of an Empire with whose misintenance English interests are bound up in Europe, Asia, and Africa. He has thus courted the favour of the Mahomedans, not in India alone, where he wants them to insure British rule but also in Central Asia, where he is looking out for allies against the day when the Anglo-Russian collison may occur—on the slopes of the Himalays. As a natural sequel to this beginning, we have the British fleet despatched to Besika Bay, the Marquis of Salisbury sent to Constantinople, and Sir Henry Elliot provided with specific and secret instructions.

"But, however astute this policy may be, it is based upon false premises. Admitting that the splendour of the Delhi solemnities will powerfully impress the Indians; admitting, too, that the promotion of some native princes to the rank of English generals will make them obedient servants of their new Empress, the great mass of the population will never become reconciled to English oppression, will never cease to regard the English as their accursed enemies, will never leave off complaining that they are being unscrupulously turned to account for foreign purposes. As regards the anticipated gratitude of the Ameers of Afghanistan, Turkestan, &c., for England's support of Turkey, these princes know too well the perfidious policy of Albion to fall into the trap set for them. And if we are told of Musulman solidarity, this really is a bugbear that will frighten no one

"To wind up, to-day's ceremony, however dazzling its scenic array, has no power to change the logical development of events. No demonstration will alarm Russia, whether set afoot in Asia or in Europe. The whole result of to-day's proceedings will be that there is an Empress more in the world."

The journal from which the above is derived is the representative of the moderate and more independent portion of the cultivated classes.—*From the Times.*

ST. JAMES'S, HATCHAM—RIOTOUS ASSEMBLAGE.

(*Times*)

YESTERDAY morning (Jan. 7), the service at St. James's Hatcham, was largely attended, but the building was not inconveniently crowded, as the churchwardens had taken effectual means to prevent too many being present by allowing entrance to those only who had previously been provided with cards of admission. When the church was full the doors were fastened.

The interior of the edifice is decorated in the Early English style, and on the choir screen are eight pictures said to have been painted by the Rev. Mr. Tooth, the incumbent. The paintings represent Heaven, Virtue, Vice, Light, Darkness, the Good Angel, the Angel of Darkness, and Hell. In the last painting there is a figure representing the Devil with outspread wings, and with horns on his head, driving a crowd of persons into the flames. On the altar there were several vases with flowers in them. The chalice covered with the veil, the case into which the veil is placed, six large vesper candles, the altar prayers, two thick candles which are known as smass lights, and several other smaller tapers used on festival occasions. Not far from the altar screen was what is known as the wax beam, stretching across the nave of the church, with a modern representation of Our Saviour on the Cross. The bell sounded for Matins a little before 10-30 o'clock, and a few minutes later the sacristan opened the gates of the chancel, and the service then began. Shortly afterwards loud laughter and shouting heard outside the church warned the congregation that a large crowd of persons was assembling. The first portion of the service being over, the bell sounded for the High Celebration. An acolyte having lit the vesper candles on the altar table a procession afterwards emerged from the sacristy and proceeded to the chancel. First came the thurifer swinging his thuribl, containing incense, followed by the crucifer, holding up a large brass cross supported on either side by a candle-bearer with a lighted candle. After him came several priests and choristers; and bringing up the rear walked the Rev. Mr. Tooth, clad in a white chasuble, with the sign of the yoke embroidered on it, and medallions at intervals. The rev. gentleman had just begun to read the prayers at the altar table, when the crowd, which judging from the noise outside seemed to have largely increased, began to sing the National Anthem, and the words "Confound their knavish tricks," being sung in a louder key than the preceding part of the anthem, were distinctly audible within the church. The service went on, but the continued bursts of cheering, yelling shouting, and singing told that the people outside were doing all they could to gain access to the building.

The Rev. Mr. Crouch, B.A., ascended the pulpit and preached an extempore sermon, lasting about ten minutes, taking as his text the second chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and the 11th verse. There was an offertory at the end of the sermon, the congregation singing at the hymn, "Bethlehem, of no blest cities none with thee can ever compare." The Benedictus was afterwards sung, and when the service had proceeded to what was known as the Elevation of the Host, and the congregation were singing the *Agnus dei*, loud knocking was heard at the doors of the church. The service was stopped, and almost every one looked towards the doors expecting every second to see them burst open. An acolyte fastened the chancel gate and several of the vergers ran into the sacristy to learn what caused the disturbance, returning with the assurance that nothing was to be apprehended from some of the crowd, who had for a moment eluded the vigilance of the police, but had now been removed from the building. The service was then concluded, but the noise and disturbance outside showed that the mob were doing all they could to return to the attack. The Rev. W. H. Brown mounted the pulpit and said it would be better for them to keep their places until the churchwardens could let them out. It was, however, impossible to do so at present. Mr. E. F. Croom, one of the churchwardens, also earnestly requested them to remain in their places, there being not the slightest ground for fear, as the police had entire charge of the mob, who would only be irritated by their going out. It was then announced by Mr. Crouch that Evensong would follow. The rev. gentleman returned to the sacristy and in a minute or two returned and said the only thing to be done was for them to remain there until the crowd outside grew tired and went away. After the lapse of from half to three-quarters of an hour one of the doors at the end of the nave was opened and those who wished were allowed to go. Outside it was found that a crowd of from two to three thousand persons had collected about the road and yard in front of the church. To enable the congregation to leave a passage had been made through the crowd by the police, there being 27 constables of the P. Division upon duty, under the command of Superintendent Gerson and Inspectors Fife and Relf. As the worshippers passed down the lane thus formed they were hissed and booted at by the mob. At about 12 o'clock, while the service was proceeding, a barrier, which the church wardens contend they had a perfect right to erect, was forced down, amid great cheering by the crowd, who claimed a right of way through a portion of the churchyard enclosed, the ground being claimed as a high road leading to Lewisham. The barriers being demolished the leaders of the persons who had been engaged in the destruction harangued their followers, and said that having vindicated their right to the roadway, the people in the church were to be allowed to leave without being molested. The crowd for the most part was composed of well-dressed persons, there being very few of what is known as the "rough element" present. One man was taken into custody by the police for disorderly conduct and a great many names and addresses were taken. The crowd hung about the church for some time, but at about 1 o'clock a sharp shower of rain came on, which tended materially to reduce its number, and soon afterwards it gradually dispersed. Handbills were industriously circulated among the rioters, addressed to the "Men of England," and calling upon them to put down popery and priestcraft. There was no evening service.

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1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th November 1876.
2. To elect Directors in room of Messrs. H. Maxwell and Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

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THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—

ROZARIO'S HOUSE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bedrooms, 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bedrooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 450. Accommodation: 2 Bedrooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bedroom, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation: 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bath-rooms; up-stairs: 2 Bedrooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to
J. C. PINTO.
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, PUCCA BUILT HOUSE in MARINE LINES, containing Dining, Drawing, 3 Bed, 4 Dressing and 4 Bath-rooms. Apply to Messrs. FLETCHER AND SMITH

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS, constructed on entirely new principles, capable of raising water to any height, are finely illustrated in the operation of one of these Machines now on exhibition.

Apply for full particulars to H. BALLANTINE, Esq., care of Ewart, Latham & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.—At Dharamtar, on 1st March 1877, an IRON TUBULAR CONSTRUCTION, with Platform, which was meant for a Ferry Boat, but did not fulfil expectations.

G. W. ELLIOT,
President District L. F. C.

Colaba Local Funds President's Office, Camp Vave, 27th January 1877.

NOTICE.—The TOLL-FARMS of this Collectorate will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Dhulia, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March 1877, at 11 o'clock. Details can be learnt on application.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Edlabad, 25th January 1877.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS.

FOR SALE, a SEMIGRAND PIANOFORTE, by J. BROADWOOD, splendid tone and in first rate order. Price Rs. 400.

Also a square Piano by the same maker, also in good order, and few o.h. rs.

Address P. A. LOPES, Pianist Tuner, Dabool, on the Girgaum Road, near St. Xavier's Church, facing the old English Burial Ground.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Indian Government Dockyard on TUESDAY, the 6th February 1877, the IRON DREDGER as she stands on the day of sale: Length 90 feet, Breadth 24 feet 6 inches and Depth 10 feet 4 inches, with one Ladder 54 feet long, one Iron Tubular Boiler, one Oscillating Common Jet Condensing Engine, made by Messrs. G. & J. Rennie, Engineers, London, in 1856; was built in Bombay Dockyard in 1857.

The sale of the Iron Dredger will not be considered final until the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale and the remainder within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, otherwise the Deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th January 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high lately brought by P. and O. Steamer to Bombay from Australia believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for a Charger, Hunter, or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is being sold for no fault whatever, price nominal, Rs. 1,200.

A handsome pair of Chestnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and been in single harness, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 5 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match. Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.

A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2½ high, per fectly broken to harness, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab charger 14-1, Rs. 500.

A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, Rs. 500.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 1st January 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

W. A. SMITH & CO.'S PRINCE OF WALES SHERRY.
W. A. SMITH and Co.'s PALE MELLOW SHERRY.
Do. Do. ST. JULIEN'S CLARET.
MACHEN'S STOUT, in stone pint bottles and Beer in pints.
CALVERT'S Disinfecting Carbolic POWDER, best quality.
Do. Prickly-heat Carbolic SOAP, do. do.
For prices, &c. apply to
JOSEPH SOARES,
26, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Whereas WARRANTS for the APPREHENSION of PREMCHUND JAICHUND and GOOLABCHUND PREMCHUND (who lately traded in Bombay under the style of SOUCHUND GOOLABCHUND & Co., and had their place of business at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort,) on charges of Forgery and Criminal Breach of Trust have been issued from the Fort Police Court,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a REWARD of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED will be paid for each information as to the present whereabouts of the said persons as may lead to their apprehension. Attention is also drawn to the notice published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 15th December 1876.

J. A. PRAZERES DA COSTA.
JOSE NICOLAU PEREIRA.
JOSE ANDRE PEREIRA.

Bombay, 26th January 1877.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, NAGPUR,
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PATRON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION. There are 82 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the preparation of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they